

CONFIDENTIAL.

[No. 8 of 1912]

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending the 24th February 1912.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 24th August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmakar, age 36	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 64; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 48; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	16,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.A., Brahmin, age 60; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brah- man.	450
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 38.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	700
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	940
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	800 to 1,000
8	"Chabbis Pargana tavana." ...	Bhawanipur ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,300
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	500
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhat- tacharya, Brahmin, age 65 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-Editors.	30,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	...	About 200
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 50.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Muhammed Akram Khan, age 35; Akbar Khan.	1,000
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	160
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian." ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rev. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 53.	300
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 43	300
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 45	About 450
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 40.	650
29	"Pratiker" ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	Kamakhyas Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	500
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ..	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 35.	600
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mitra, chief contributor.	1,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	500
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya- Ananda Basar Patrika." ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
HINDI.					
36	"Bare Basar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	300
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	3,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—concluded.					
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 32 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,350
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joshar, Khetttri, age 35 ...	2,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29 ...	2,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 32 ...	200
					(This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	B. K. Tebbevala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha, ...	600
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41 ...	600
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhl Narain Panday, Brahmin, ...	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall. ...	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.	Sangeewar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste. ...	300
PERSIAN.					
50	"Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin." ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
URDU.					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	500
52	"Darus Sultamet" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37. ...	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60. ...	657
URIA.					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh (Bamra) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnai, Ohara, age 36.
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	336
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	450
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Gauri Santar Roy ...	338
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmakar, age 47. ...	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 24th August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Vartavaha"	Banaghat	Weekly.		
	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
	"Rajshakti"	Parulia	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Mahamaya"	Ohinsura	Weekly.		
	"Durbar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Daily.		
	"Birbhumi Vasi"	Rampurhat	Weekly.		
	"Teli Samachar"	Barh	Monthly.		
	"Bandhu"	Calcutta	Daily.		

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REPRODUCING a full translation of an article headed "the dangers for India" from the *Army Review*, a paper which echoes the views of the War Minister of England, and

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

The dangers for India. of another article subscribed by a St. Petersburg correspondent in the *Outlook* (London), the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says that the above two articles clearly show why England and Russia are bringing such pressure upon Persia. The English are afraid of German and Turkish attacks on India, while Russia fears that Turkey would attack her territories at the instigation of Germany. The Persians are in the meanwhile, on account of their weakness, being trampled down upon by their three neighbours. They had hoped that the rivalry of the Powers would save them, and that they had no need to keep a strong army. The paper, however, holds a different opinion. The present plan of Russia and England is to divide between themselves both Persia and Turkey as soon as possible, anticipating German interference in Central Asia. It is, therefore, that England tries her utmost to bring the free portions of Persia, which, according to the Anglo-Russian Convention, was to be left for the Persian Government, under her own influence. The English and the Russians, unless they are playing tricks with each other, are both mistaken. Germany would surely try to gain influence in Central Asia, the best way to prevent which is not by bringing pressure upon Persia or by offending the Persians and the Turks, which may have a contrary effect and hasten what is not desired. By her present policy, England would be the greatest sufferer for ere long Russia and Germany would unite together and crush her down.

2. Referring to a special telegram received by it to the effect that the spiritual leader Ayatullah, who has left Kazvin for Persia with eight hundred of his disciples, is grateful to the English for their non-interference

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

Ayatullah advances towards Persia. in the south, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says that it is quite clear that the English people and their Government have sympathy for Persia and Turkey. In its opinion, the Islamic injunction (regarding the government in arms), issued by the learned men which was, by oversight, published in the *Habul Matin* without any comment thereon, does not apply to the English Government. If the learned men had known the real state of things they would have advised the Indian Moslems to obey their Government most willingly.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says that, as Lord Lamington and others are touring in the country without any official guards, it is the duty of the Persian authorities and chiefs to look to their safety and to give them correct information.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

4. In continuation of the article on Yezd and Kerman, reported in page 195 paragraph 4 of the Weekly Report dated 17th February 1912, the writer, in the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th February in concluding his long article on the commercial prosperity of the two places before the advent of European merchants bewails its present deplorable condition which, he says, is due to the fact that these merchants have reduced the local men to be mere brokers owing to their ignorance. The foreigners have sown the seeds of disunion in the country and the result is that news of murder and pillage is received every day. The Persians do not take lesson from the fate of India and Turkistan. The article then refers to the agitation created at Yezd and Kerman by the news of the arrival of Russian troops in Persia and concludes:—The neighbours are mistaken if they think that such oppressions would check the progress of Persia; it would on the other hand cause an awakening among the people as it has already aroused seventy thousand inhabitants of the two places to offer their lives to preserve the sovereignty of their country.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

NAMAI-MUQADDAS
HABIBUL MATIN,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

5. In refutation of Reuter's message that 800 men attacked the Indian soldiers on the road from Bushire to Shiraz, the *Namai-Muqaddas Habibul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th February publishes the details of the skirmishes as described by an eye-witness.

An eye-witness to the attack on the Indian soldiers.

At some distance from a place called Mean Ketel, about sixty Indian horsemen went to a coffee shop to buy some bread and figs, but the shop-keeper refused to give them on the plea that the learned men had forbidden the sale of those things to foreigners. At this, the Indian soldiers began to abuse the learned men. An altercation followed, in course of which both the parties came to blows. An officer, who was with the Indian soldiers, fired at the shop-keeper wounding him on the forehead. Just at the time, five horse-men of Surkhi (?) tribe come up and attacked the Indian soldiers who fled, leaving one of their fellows dead with his horse and also a horse and a few rifles.

On the 4th day of Muharrum, Mr. Smart, who was on his way from Bushire to Shiraz with an escort, halted at a place eight miles from Kazrun to take his meals, and was joined by the 60 men spoken of above sent to receive the Consul. Just about this time 12 soldiers belonging to the Surkhi or some other tribe also came up there. One of these asked an English sepoy in a friendly manner, for his rifle to see it. The latter refused and a quarrel ensued followed by a free fight, in which the English sepoy, leaving a number of their fellows dead or wounded, took to their heels. The English Consul who was following these soldiers took shelter in a caravanserai. Reuter's message that the fighting went on from Husht Mili to Kazrun is totally incorrect. The Indian troops were in a panic, and saluted the cultivators telling the latter that they were Muhammadans.

Those who think that these Persians who had no connection with the Government would also, like Kavan-ul-Mulk, sell their country are mistaken. They are indignant at the way in which such a large number of Indian cavalry was allowed to enter Shiraz by the traitors who betrayed their country and forfeited the faith the people had in them.

NAMAI-MUQADDAS
HABIBUL MATIN,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

6. A Constantinople correspondent of the *Namai Muqaddas Habibul Matin* [Calcutta], addressing the Regent, the Cabinet and the Persians in general, in its issue of the

12th February, writes:—The Persians, whether they advocate a constitutional Government or one that is despotic, whether they belong to the party of Muhammad Ali or the new Government, or whether they want to have the Russians or their own sovereignty in Persia, should know that the enemies of the integrity of Persia have practically applied themselves to partition the country. Azirbijan, which is the cradle of liberty and which laid the foundation of the constitutional Government, after having sacrificed thousands of brave young men, and destroyed numerous old families, has been trampled upon by the horses of Russian soldiers and robbers, had at last to bid farewell to her independence. The Russian soldiers perpetrated all sorts of barbarity there, such as violating the chastity of women and killing young innocent children. Their treatment of the people of Azirbijan was similar to that which is accorded to the people of a conquered country. Will the Regent and the Ministers take lesson and save the south, specially Shiraz, from sharing the fate of Azirbijan or will they allow the terms of the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 to be carried into effect under the pretext of obstructions from the Mejliss (now already dissolved) or mutual dissensions among the various tribes preventing them from doing anything? The Russians, taking advantage of the indifference of the authorities and the ignorance and disputes of the foolish people of the country have carried into effect the terms of the said agreement. They have robbed the wealth of the people, pulled down houses, dishonoured women, killed old men and women of Azirbijan, and sent those brave men, to the gallows who did not like to see the country overrun by the foreigners. It also appears from newspapers that they are now sending their army towards Rusht, a place as important as Azirbijan. It is evident that after subjugating Gilan they will march towards Teheran. Will the authorities then go to the neutral zone, or Paris and Vienna?

The unsafe condition of the roads in the south and several riots that have recently occurred have afforded a pretext to the English Consul to

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send an army to put down the Bakhtiari and the Kashkaree tribes and so (we may expect) that Shiraz would soon, like Azirbijan, be overrun by the Indian cavalry, and that gallows too would be set up there for exterminating the Bakhtiari and Kashan young men. Who would be responsible in that case for the unjust bloodshed, destruction of houses and of the foundation of Islam and the loss of the sovereignty (of Persia)? Granting the existence of a party of agitation-mongers and the difference that exists between the parties in Parliament, we shall yet hold the Government responsible for them, for if it could put down the rising of Muhammad Ali, Salar, of the people of Shabsun and Karacha-dagh in so very short a time, it can also put down a party whose number does not exceed five hundred. Was it not possible for the army of the Government, which had succeeded in turning the Sardar and Salar Milli out of Tabrez, to turn these men out of the country or to exterminate them? Had the Regent given the Governorship of Azirbijan to Prince Ainuddowla, could such an evil day have fallen upon it and its inhabitants? By God, no (such thing would have happened). Would the country have suffered such disasters if the Cabinet had, as suggested by the Mejliss and the Members, organized an army of forty thousand soldiers? By God, never!

The writer then, referring to the arrival of the Russian troops in Tabriz and their sending to the gallows learned men and spiritual leaders on the 9th and 10th of Muharram continues 'O Regent! O the responsible members of the Cabinet! this is the result of your Conferences. O Sardar Asad the only hope of the Persians!' The result of the interview of the Regent with Sazanoff the foreign minister of Russia, was the massacre of the people of Tabrez and the death of Siqut-ul-Islam on the gallows! Did you feel sorry to hear such news! O Persians! O Chiefs of the tribes! O Aga Samsamus-Saltanat, Sardar Asad, Khazal Khan, Saulatud-dowla, Zeghum-us-Saltanat, etc., etc., etc! where has your sense of honour gone? The Persians used to take heart from your courage in times of trouble and difficulty. Had you stood firm against Russian barbarity at Talush(?) your brethren of Tabrez would not have suffered death on the gallows. There is no need of relating to you the histories of Turkistan, Lahistan, Bokhara, India, Kafkaz, Morocco and Egypt. The sad history of Azirbijan and Gilan and the death of the religious leaders Aga Khorasani and Siqut-ul-Islam, should be a sufficient lesson to you.

It is time for you to give up your differences, muster courage and proceed to Azirbijan and Gilan, to rescue your brothers and sisters there from the clutches of the enemy who is trying to destroy Persia without any delay.

7. Referring to the telegram from St. Petersburg about the immediate loan of two hundred thousand "liras" to be advanced by the English and the Russian Govern-

A double loan for Persia.

ments followed by another loan of five or six millions of "liras" to Persia through England and French banks the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12 February says that all these tricks were resorted to simply to force a double loan upon Persia on conditions which should never be acceptable to Persia. There had never been such independent and irresponsible ministers in Persia for according to law they are not responsible to the King or the Regent but to the Mejliss which has ceased to exist. Since then the power of taking a loan rests with that body one wonders who would be responsible for the loan in the absence of the Mejliss unless, the foreigners mean to make short work of the constitutional Government of Persia with the help of their troops. Any such attempt would, however, lead to disastrous results.

What is most wonderful is the present impotency of the Government, which proved so strong in putting down Muhammad Ali and Salar and preventing Mazindran from falling into the hands of the Russians. Do the honourable men of the Bakhtiari tribe like to have a blot upon their names in history? Have the present events attracted the attention of Shams-us-Saltanat and Sardar Asad? Persia cannot remain in such a plight for a long time, and things cannot go on in this fashion any longer. The Cabinet would do well not to do any thing before calling the mejliss, which may arouse the suspicion of the people against them.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

They should not allow Persia being treated as a protected State to which the neighbouring Powers mean to reduce her, by attaching certain conditions to the loan proposed by them. The Cabinet would, therefore, do well to convene the Mejliss and thus avoid incurring the entire responsibility for the loan upon themselves and thus running the risk of losing their liberty.

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HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

8. Giving full details of the proceedings of the meeting of the Persian Parliamentary Committee held in London on the 15th January, to protest against the policy of the Foreign Minister of England, and to advocate the maintenance of the sovereignty and independence

of Persia, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th February says that in spite of the expression of the national feeling of England regarding Persia, the English Government sticks to its policy of supporting the Russian aggressions and tyranny, it may be said that in England, too, as in Russia, public opinion has no value at all. But such expressions (of sympathy) on the part of the foreigners would, however, be of little avail to the Persians if they themselves do not look to their own needs.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

9. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th February notices the convening of a mass meeting of the Muhammadans of Lahore, under the presidency of Shams-ul-ulma Maulvi Abdul Hakim, in which

Meetings in Lahore and Rangoon. the people expressed their sympathy for Persia, and their disgust at the Russian interference. Maulvi Abdullah, one of the speakers, exhorted the audience to unite together and give up all sectarian differences which has proved so fatal to the Shias as well as the Sunnis. Votes of thanks were also passed for Lord Curzon, Lord Lamington and Professor Brown who take interest in Persian affairs and desire the independence of the country.

The paper also notices a similar meeting held by the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of Rangoon to express their sympathy for Persia, to protest against the Russian interference in that country, and to request the English Government to check Russia's further interference and to protect the independence of Persia.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

10. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th February writes:—

Awakening of the Muhammadans.

No nation has ever made any progress except with the help of unity among the people. The wolves, who have, in the lamb's garb, fallen upon the Muhammadans and are infesting the country, have succeeded in doing so by sowing seeds of disunion among the people, but they have now come to realize that the policy of the foreigners is "divide and rule", and Muhammadans all over the world are now trying to unite together by forming friendly societies in various places for the protection of their rights, forgetting whether they are Arabs, Persians or Indians, or whether they belong to the Shia or the Sunni sect. The cry now is "God is our Protector, Muhammad our Prophet, and the Koran our book."

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

11. In its issue of the 12th February, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] reproduces a translation of the leading article of the *Statesman* [Calcutta] of the 4th February 1912 dealing with the situation which is being created by movements of events throughout Asia.

Central Asia problem.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

12. In an article under the head-line noted in the margin, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th February quotes Count Okuma to show the principles on which previous revolutions in China were based and tries to answer the question, why some Western nations are displeased with the progress of China, by alluding to the "Yellow peril."

The revolution in China has alarmed Japan, but the paper says a Treaty with China should remove her fears.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

13. Referring to the reported intention of the Italian Navy to blockade the passage to the Ports of Jeddah and Yembo, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th February observes that this action of Italy will go a long way to infuriate the Muhammadans all over the world, as it means the stopping of the way to their important places of pilgrimage.

Italy and Muhammadans.

H.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

14. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th February supports the view taken by Mr. Cowan that the object of the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, which give to a Magistrate the power of stopping meetings and closing associations, is simply to avert a temporary trouble; they are by no means meant to enable the officers to deprive the British subjects of their birthright. The journal hopes that Mr. Cowan will succeed in getting the sun-set rule cancelled.

The sunset rule and Mr. Cowan.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

15. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 17th February wants Government to make a public statement as to the exact truth about the abolition of the Special Department, as to which rumours have lately been rife.

The Special Department.

BANDHU,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

16. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th February says that the abolition of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department is the best result of the Delhi Darbar, as its officers made respectable men sick of their lives. It will not be possible to describe how happy the people have been made by this action of Lord Hardinge.

Abolition of Criminal Investigation Department.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

17. Referring to the cases in which Pitambar Ray and Akshay Kumar Pal, informers of the police in the Midnapore bomb case, have been recently sentenced to long terms of rigorous imprisonment, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th February says:—

Police spies punished.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

Let Government now see what class of men become police spies.

18. The *Tribune*, says the *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 16th February, writes that eight cases of dacoity occurred in the Punjab during the last three months, and of these not one has been traced by the police. The Panjabis are strong and courageous, so that no one will be astonished to hear of the occurrence of dacoity in their country. But the Bengalis are weak and cowardly. Why then do dacoities occur in Bengal under the very nose of the enormous police force therein? Because the police are unable to trace offenders. The force is being spoiled by receiving the support of the Government in everything.

Crime and the police.

BANDHU,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

19. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th February protests against the conduct of the Magistrate of Murshidabad in forbidding students from using the Square Field road in the vicinity of his quarters. Why this dread of students, a dread unknown even in the worst days of the *shadeshi* agitation? Let these heroic officers who certainly cannot contribute to the permanence of the British *raj* be promoted in recognition of their heroism.

Students and the Magistrate of Murshidabad.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

20. We, says the *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 21st February, learn from the *Matribhumi* of Chadermagore that two students of Pondicherry named Amulyadhane Mukerjee and Nagendra Nath Pal were causelessly arrested by the British police at Villiapuram station in the Cuddalore district while they were accompanying Babus Banomali Pal and Matilal Ray, two members of the Pondicherry Council-General, on a pilgrimage to Rameshvaram. Banamali Babu wired about the matter to the Governor of Pondichery whose Private Secretary came to Cuddalore and interviewed the local Magistrate, but to no effect. It was only after many days had passed after this that the boys were released. Now the question is, why were they arrested and kept in police custody for such a long time? This case illustrates how the police foment discontent in the country while the Government is trying hard to allay it.

Two students of Pondicherry arrested in British territory.

BANDHU,
Feb. 21st, 1912.

21. In a letter published in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th February the "young men of Dhalvarua," a village under the Kaliganj thana in the Khulna district, complain of continuous and harassing surveillance by the police for the last two years. In our agitation against the partition of Bengal, say these "young men," we had never entertained a feeling of disloyalty to the Government but were always moved by a desire to let the Government know

Police surveillance in Khulna.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

our minds. However, when this agitation has been destroyed by the gracious announcements of His Imperial Majesty annulling the partition, we pray that the police may be asked to relieve us of their surveillance.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

22. Referring to the proceedings of the Bombay High Court in the trial of the Sardar of Hotimardan, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February con-

Hotimardan case.

trasts the serious charges with the result, *i.e.*, an honourable acquittal, and asks if anything would be done to teach a lesson to those at whose instance the prosecution was undertaken and the Sardar put to so much trouble, and if the two girls would be called upon to give an explanation.

KALYANI,
Jan. 31st, 1912.

23. Referring to the Williams case, (see Report of the Native Papers for the 23rd February 1912, paragraph 25), the *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 31st January remarks:—

The Williams case.

The first accused has got six months' imprisonment, and the other two have been fined Rs. 60 and Rs. 20 respectively. This is the price of an Indian's life.

BANDHU,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

24. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 17th February writes with reference to the dissentient judgment of Mr. Justice Nair

The judgment in the Ashe murder case.

in the Ashe murder case, that considering that Mr. Nair was the only Indian intimately in touch

with the condition and manners of the country, his two colleagues on the Bench who could not claim similar knowledge, should have shown greater deference to his views, *i.e.*, inflicted lighter sentences on those he held innocent. The public would have been better pleased at this. It is a principle of English law that a man should be acquitted about whose guilt there is the very slightest doubt.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

25. Alluding to another event about Mr. Jackson, the Magistrate of Chingleput, viz., losing his temper to see a petition

An eccentric officer.

for a copy of his orders in a defamation case

against which the accused intended to prefer an appeal, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th February wonders why nothing has yet been done to bring such an eccentric officer to his senses, and hopes Lord Carmichael would find a safe place for him before leaving Madras.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

26. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February also notices the above news, and says that if true, it should attract the immediate attention of the Madras

Ibid.

Government.

(c)—Jails.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

27. Referring to the Government reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Manikram

Mortality in prisons in Eastern Bengal.

Barua's question in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council, on the subject of mortality in

Jails, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th February says that bad food, consisting of grass, *kachu* and inferior rice and *dal*, is the main cause of the prevalence of dysentery in prisons. With reference to overcrowding in Jails, the writer takes occasion to ask why theft and dacoity have increased in Eastern Bengal and Assam since 1905, in spite of the partition of Bengal and the larger increase of the cost of police administration in Eastern Bengal. Finally, it is suggested that the overcrowding in the Dacca Prison should be relieved by utilizing the Secretariat Buildings and the Government House at Dacca, which are shortly to be vacated, as prisons.

(d)—Education.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

28. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th February publishes a cartoon

A cartoon on Sir A. T. Mukerjee.

under the heading "The race is won" in which Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee is represented as a racer,

with Lord Hardinge as jockey sitting on him, and being led by Sir Harcourt Butler. The letter-press is as follows:—

Ashutosh has won the Vice-Chancellor's cup four times, one after another. The jockey is the Chancellor himself. Butler, the Education Member, is leading victorious Ashutosh to the stable.

29. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th February publishes a cartoon on the "Dacca University" in which the Dacca University is represented as an egg with Lord Hardinge sitting on it in the form of a hen.

A cartoon on the Dacca University.

The whole is enclosed in a cage outside which stands Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, with two rolls of paper in his hands, looking at the thing speechless wonder. The letter in press is as follows:—

The egg is being sat upon. The sight of the egg has made Surendranath dumb and bewildered. Will it be addled or hatched? If it is hatched, the result will be disastrous.

30. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th February writes that the Moslem deputation at Dacca did not ask for a Dacca University, and it is not known that at this University any special provision will be made for preserving Moslem interests. Musalmans have been humiliated by the manner in which they have been thrown overboard in favour of the Hindus in the matter of the Partition of Bengal, and it is the duty of Government to recompense them by some substantial boon for this, instead of trying to delude them with a gaudy bauble, this showy nothing of a University. And quite apart from the Partition question, the Moslem educational demands are pressing and just enough to merit satisfaction from Government. This University will absorb *lakhs* of money which could more profitably have been spent on Moslem hostels attached to schools and colleges, on providing teachers of Persian and Arabic at schools and also special scholarships for Moslems. It is a mistake for Moslems to take this University as specially a "boon" for them, because it was first announced to them. The arguments in support of this University may be refuted point by point as follows:—

BASUMATI,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

(1) It will be largely under Moslem control, because Moslems are most numerous in Eastern Bengal.

As for this, what the Viceroy has said about numerical superiority ought to make us pause; all claims based on superiority in numbers must now be forgotten.

(2) The numerous Musalman zemindars in Eastern Bengal will use their influence in the University to do good to their co-religionists.

It is best not to talk of this influence. What avails it—seeing that Moslems were not consulted about the partition or its modification or about this University? In the new University too Moslems cannot expect to be made "Fellows" until nice calculations have been made as to their efficiency as compared with Hindus.

(3) A University at Dacca being in the heart of a Moslem population, will benefit Moslems especially.

The experience of the Calcutta University shows the fallacy of such ideas.

(4) This University is meant specially for the benefit of Moslems.

This is wholly untrue.

(5) The Calcutta University requires relief.

This relief may be afforded by the creation of a new University at Patna.

31. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th February writes:—

The Dacca University scheme. In 1910, when the question of establishing a separate University at Dacca was raised in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, said—

"I sympathise with the Hon'ble Member, but we have to weigh the *pros* and *cons*. On the one hand, our connection with Calcutta saves us from becoming parochial, though that danger lessens rapidly every year. In the second place, we have reaped the benefits of the high standard which that University has set for itself in its new regulations. Thirdly, we are weak in those elements which would make up any faculties other than Arts."

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

The nine Arts Colleges of Calcutta and the Calcutta High Court always maintain a good supply of learned men for conducting the Calcutta University. The two Arts Colleges of Dacca cannot be expected to do the same for a University at Dacca. There is only one Law College, and no Medical College or Engineering College, at Dacca. Hence a University in the town can have no faculties other than the faculty of arts. It will also be impossible to spend on it an amount of money equal to what is annually spent on the Calcutta University, and this will lead to its being a very small University. On these grounds we think that a University should not be established at Dacca.

Mr. Holmes, a member of the Oxford Mission, has, in a published letter, expressed wrath at the suggestion that the establishment of a University at Dacca will amount to a partition of the Bengali people. Mr. Holmes has cited the examples of England and Scotland, but he forgets that while no one would ever dare suggest a partition of the English people in England, the Bengali people were actually partitioned, and strenuous efforts were made to partition even the Bengali language. Does not Mr. Holmes know all this? Perhaps he had not come to India when all this happened.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-ANANDA
HARER PATRIKA,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

32. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th February says that the project of establishing a University at Dacca is being protested against in many places. Some interested persons are publishing correspondence in the *Indian Daily News* supporting the project. But the grounds on which they try to base their position, namely that mufassal students in Calcutta eat bad food, are badly housed and fall in bad company, are worthless: for, in the first place, they are exaggerated, and, in the second, they apply equally to Dacca and Calcutta. One correspondent writes that a new University will lead to the establishment of many more schools and colleges. But cannot new schools and colleges be established without a new University?

BANDHU,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

33. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 17th February writes that though Lord Hardinge's reply to the recent deputation on the proposed Dacca University showed his earnest sympathy for the student community and concern for their welfare, the fact remains that His Excellency could not meet all the objections raised. Whence is all the money needed to come? The deputation, though disappointed in its mission, were, however, very cordially received at Government House.

PRASUN,
Feb. 16th 1912.

34. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 16th February writes that a Dacca residential University will do immense good, but at the same time is calculated to lead ultimately to a division of the Bengali language.

JASOHAR,
Feb. 10th 1912.

35. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 10th February requests Lord Hardinge to abandon the project of establishing a University at Dacca, so that the peace and contentment which the Royal visit has brought to the minds of the Bengalis may not be destroyed.

SAMAY,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

36. It seems, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th February, that there will be a separate education cadre in Eastern Bengal, and it is rumoured that Mr. Sharp will be placed at its head. We are strongly opposed to such a scheme as also against the project of establishing a University at Dacca, for they are calculated to divide the Bengali language and literature.

NAYAK,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

37. It is persistently rumoured at Dacca, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th February, that Lord Hardinge has launched the project of establishing a University at Dacca simply to provide for Mr. Nathan and Mr. Hallward and perchance to punish the mischievous Babus of Calcutta. No Government wants to take Mr. Nathan in its service, and Mr. Hallward may not like to serve under Mr. Kuchler. Why all this trickery? His Excellency seems to be about to checkmate himself by this single move of his own.

NAYAK,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

38. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th February says that it has nothing to say against what Lord Hardinge has said in reply to the deputation on the subject of the Dacca University scheme, and nothing to say in favour of the prayers made by the deputation. Let His Excellency rest assured that all respectable men in Bengal, save a few selfish and self-important Babus, will support his scheme.

39. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th February confesses to a feeling of genuine pleasure that the establishment of a Dacca University will break the monopoly now enjoyed by the private colleges in Calcutta. The Calcutta colleges cannot now accommodate all the Matriculates who seek admission into them. The private colleges at Calcutta are mostly patronised by Eastern Bengal students and hence the opposition in Calcutta to the Dacca University scheme. Then again the favouritism and jobbery now rampant at the Calcutta University will suffer a serious check once rival Universities are set up at Dacca and Patna.

NAYAK,
Feb. 20th, 1912.

As for the argument that the Bengali language will be split up, different standards of the language have already been adopted by different Bengali writers. Rai Shahab Haran Chandra for example writes a most incorrect Bengali, while Rabindra Nath encourages a peculiar spelling of his own. Why should not Dacca now have its own spelling? We appeal to Lord Hardinge to see things for himself now that he has taken a correct measure of the worth of our "Babus."

40. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th February writes that the Dacca University scheme is disliked by all classes of the community. The Moslems do not want it as

HITAVADI,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

it is likely to wean the affections of Eastern Bengal Moslems from Aligarh, with its Pan-Islamic ideas. It is also apprehended that its establishment will divide Eastern Bengal Moslems from their Western Bengal co-religionists. At the same time it is doubtful if Moslems will long stick to these ideas. The Aga Khan supports the University. It is thought that his recent acceptance of the Viceroy's hospitality at Government House had something to do with this. And at the time of the Partition of 1905 they at first protested until the persuasions of Lord Curzon completely won them over to the opposite camp of opinion.

As for the Hindus, however, even their organs like the *Indian Mirror* and the *Hindu Patriot* are opposed to this scheme. They suspect bad political motives at work in this scheme for the following reasons: Why was the project announced secretly to the Moslems? Why were the public not previously consulted about it? Ordinarily, the public should first demand a university before getting it. The Musalmans did not ask for such a University. Nobody, Hindu or Musalman, wanted or wants a University, which is to be a mere examining body. Of course a teaching University would not have been received with suspicion like this. Rather it would have been welcome.

The public are deeply suspicious of the new University because of the way in which some four years ago, it was sought to introduce provincial dialects into the school-books and of the manner in which the Eastern Bengal Government sought (though in vain) to induce the Calcutta University to consent to schemes to punish some scholars and masters unjustly. It is expected these officers now would have everything their own way in the new University to the ruin of the Bengali national spirit, of the Bengali language and of the educational prospects of Eastern Bengal Hindus.

41. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 19th February has the following:—

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

The Dacca University. It is the duty of Hindus to help forward their backward Moslem fellow-subjects, in the path of progress. Moslems are entitled to the same measure of self-government as that enjoyed by Hindus. But they cannot possibly enjoy these rights in competition with the Hindus, who have got the start of them in matters educational. It is to facilitate this educational progress among Moslems that a Dacca University has been projected. And yet this scheme is now being opposed by men who, a few years ago, wanted to start a National University. It is admitted by most educationists that mere examining bodies like the Calcutta University are not sufficient for present-day needs, and moreover, even as an examining body, the Calcutta University requires relief. Furthermore, many students have now to be refused admission into the Calcutta Colleges for want of space, and they will find the Dacca University a great boon for this reason alone. The Aligarh and Benares University schemes are proof that there is room for more Universities in the country. It is puerile to suspect Lord Hardinge of bad motives now, after acclaiming him only a few

weeks ago as the saviour of Bengal. It is hardly complimentary to the Moslems of Eastern Bengal to condemn the Dacca scheme, even before they have expressed any opinion on it, good and bad. The Dacca University project is, in short, a compliment to Bengal's educational advancement and a fulfilment of the King-Emperor's wish relating to the extension of education in the country.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

42. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th February is astounded to learn that the Aligarh University will not be allowed to affiliate to itself any schools and colleges outside Aligarh town. This will come as a thunderbolt on Moslems.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

43. "A Bihari" contributes an article to the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 17th February dwelling on the subject "Present needs of Bihar." named in the margin.

The writer advocates two Universities for the new Province of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, one at Bankipur and the other at Cuttack, the former being indispensable.

Another need is that of a Sanskrit College at Patna, as well as a college for teaching Arabic and Persian. Considerations of health and money and want of patronage—for those in authority being Bengalis are not disposed to help the Biharis,—preclude the intending Bihari students of Sanskrit, who are generally poor, from joining the Sanskrit College at Calcutta.

Even if an eighth part of the Government of India's annual grant of 50 lakhs for education announced at the Delhi Durbar, falls to the lot of Bihar, and only one lakh out of its share is devoted to the cause of Oriental learning, it will afford sufficient fund for the upkeep of a Sanskrit College.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

44. Referring to the sudden and unexpected announcement about a University at Dacca, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 17th February thinks that this departure from the custom of doing things after consulting those concerned, will give surprise to all who know what great influence public opinion commands in England.

Many beneficent measures of Lord Hardinge have, no doubt, inspired the people with full confidence that no action of His Excellency can ever be suspected of being harmful to them. But what guarantee is there that India will ever be ruled by a Viceroy of sound views and sympathetic heart, like Lord Hardinge? Is it impossible that a Warren Hastings, a Lord Dalhousie or a Lord Curzon may come again, and fetter the subjects with chains of troubles? Will not in that case the present policy, which is doing us good, help such rulers in their high-handed actions, and thus render us infinite harm? Lord Hardinge should very kindly, therefore, either provide safeguards against the misuse of the present policy in future, or should abide by the old custom.

Further, showing the wide difference as regards language, manners and customs between the Bengalis and Biharis and the unsatisfactory condition of the educational progress in Bihar during the long time it remained under the same administration with Bengal, the journal advocates the prior claims of Patna for a University over those of Dacca. It will be painful for the Biharis to remain under the thumb of Bengal in matters of education and justice, even after having been favoured with a separate Government.

If in spite of the demand of the people of Bihar, and the general opinion among the Bengalis, that a University at Patna is a greater need than that at Dacca, and the view of many of the Muhammadans of East Bengal that, at present, they are not in need of such an institution, the Government does not do anything for Bihar, one will be obliged to conclude that it has adopted a strange policy and does not care for public opinion.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

45. It appears that everybody is dissatisfied with the proposal of founding a University at Dacca, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th February. The Hindus are dissatisfied chiefly because they apprehend that the Bengali language will thus be split into two, and the Muhammadans are dissatisfied because they fear the new University proposed by Government will stand in the way of the East Bengal people helping the Muhammadan University at Aligarh.

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It is desirable, therefore, that Lord Hardinge should withdraw his proposal about Dacca, and give instead a University to Behar as well as Burma. The Bengalis might oppose this also, saying that it would result in reducing the importance of the Calcutta University but it would be beneficial to the two provinces.

46. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 15th February also says almost the same thing and adds, the Biharis would accept the boon of a University, so desirable in their interest, with gratitude, since their association with Bengal any longer cannot benefit them.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

47. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of 15th February complains that the selection of *Charupatha*, Part III, as a text-book for the 5th standard of Girls' Schools in Eastern Bengal is a very bad one, for the book is an exceptionally difficult one for little girls reading in that standard. The attention of the Inspectress of Schools, Dacca Division, was drawn to the matter but to no effect. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is, therefore, drawn to the matter.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

48. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th February hears that a worthy gentleman, who has fattened on books, has been appointed member of the Text-book Committee in Eastern Bengal. A good many authors of text-books have been injured by the business instincts of this worthy. He is in the habit of opposing, maliciously, all books sent up to the Committee for approval and intended for the Middle vernacular schools. This is disgraceful, and the matter demands prompt enquiry.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

49. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th February says:—
We are surprised that Babu Satkari Ghosh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, has not yet been promoted to the Governor-Generalship. For were not many letters published in these columns making the most serious allegations against him? And in the public service it has ever been the rule to promote the man who is assailed in the newspapers. If even a part of the allegations made against Satkari Babu be true, he would have been dismissed, were it any other civilized country. In Bengal, things would go just the other way. So having regard to the magnitude of the complaints, we thought he would get Viceroyalty. We hear that his superiors have decided to stop the grant to the pandits, and thus Satkari Babu has triumphed. We have heard various sorts of allegation against Satkari Babu, and intend to bring them to the notice of the higher authorities if we find our informants correct. Such oppression cannot be tolerated in the Education Department.

NAYAK,
Feb. 20th, 1912.

50. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 12th February cannot understand what mystery there is behind the fact that certain Professors of the Presidency College, to the exclusion of others, are now to receive house-allowance.

BANDHU,
Feb. 12th, 1912.

51. *Anent* the subject noted on the margin, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of 16th February asks why other Professors of the College are deprived of this favour? Do they work less or get larger remuneration than these two favoured Professors?

HITAVADI,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

52. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 15th February draws the attention of the East Indian Railway to the desirability of opening a line between Arrah and Chapra *via* Sinhaighat, and points out how paying it would prove both in goods as well as passenger traffic.

SHIKSHA,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

(h)—*General.*

53. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th February does not see much good in a special officer for education for Eastern Bengal, while the Musalmans have always been demanding special Musalmar officers of all grades

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

from Deputy Inspectors of Schools upwards, so that complaints from Musalman schools and scholars may not be pigeon-holed but may reach the Director of Public Instruction. Merely because the Viceroy has said so, one cannot sacrifice one's own judgment as to the proper necessities of the moment. Then again, the Viceroy's reply that he does not like the principle of separate representation on local bodies has given the Moslem community a turn. It is notorious that these local bodies are mainly sustained by taxes paid by Moslems and yet Moslem needs as to schools, *pathshalas*, roads etc., are scandalously neglected by them. Moslems are bound to adopt all lawful means to remedy this state of things. Then as to appointments to the public service, let a minimum qualification applicable to Hindus and Musalmans alike be laid down for each class of posts, and after that let a certain definite proportion of such posts be set apart for Moslems so qualified. This is what Musalmans demand. If the Viceroy does not see his way to accepting these demands now, one can console oneself with the reflection that things are always changing in the world and the impossibility of to-day comes to be the possibility to-morrow.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

54. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th February pleads for the inclusion of the Jamtara and Pakur subdivisions (Sonthal Parganas) in the new Bengal Presidency. The court language here is Bengali, and Dr. Grierson's Linguistic Survey shows these places as included in the Bengali-speaking area.

PURULIA DARPAN,
Feb. 12th 1912.

55. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 12th February expresses great disappointment at the announcement made by Lord Hardinge of the Government's intention not to include Manbhum in Bengal. We feel sure, continues the writer, that His Excellency desires nothing but good to us, and this emboldens us to hope that he will reconsider the matter. Lord Curzon had left Manbhum out of his scheme to include Chota Nagpur in the Central Provinces. In social and religious customs and practices Manbhum is similar to Bengal, and 80 per cent. of its inhabitants are Bengalis. The local Sonthals and Marwaris also speak Bengali. The court-language is Bengali. All the local newspapers are in Bengali. No student in the district reads any vernacular other than Bengali. In this state of things, if it is included in Bihar, its inhabitants will be put to great inconvenience, for whenever they will have to go to Bihar on business, they will require the services of interpreters. Again, all coal-mine owners in the district have offices in Calcutta. If they are now placed under the Government of Bihar, they will have to keep an establishment in Bihar over and above that in Calcutta. It was only in 1909 that the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act was enforced in Manbhum, and that against the will of the local people. In conclusion the writer appeals to His Excellency's mercy for a reconsideration of the question.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

56. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th February considers the Delhi boon of the annulment of the partition of Bengal to be a Delhi laddu, the proverbial delicacy of which he who has tasted it and he who has tasted it not, find alike disappointing. When it was first announced it seemed very sweet, but subsequently its bitterness has been becoming patent. It will destroy Bengali influence in Orissa, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, gradually deprive Bengalis of Government posts in Behar, divide the High Court, increase the cost of administration and leave Bengal destitute of healthy places.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

57. Referring to the determination of the Government to transfer the head-quarters of the Sibsagar district from Sibsagar to Jorhat, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th February says:—

The inhabitants of Assam are unable to make out the necessity for transferring the head-quarters from a healthy to an unhealthy place at a cost of Rs. 9,63,900.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

58. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th February is astonished that while Eastern Bengal is full of wants educational and sanitary, the Government of Eastern Bengal has failed to spend the greater part on the grants under these heads which it received last year from the Supreme Government.

59. The industrial awakening in the country and Sir John Hewett's effort to improve the cultivation and product of

Sanitation the first need.

sugar in Rohilkhand, bodes good for the country in the opinion of the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February, seeing that the question has attracted the attention of the authorities; but the paper is alarmed at the growing sickness in the country which should therefore receive the first attention, for so long as the cultivators will suffer from diseases, no amount of capital or machinery would be of any avail in developing the industries of the country.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

60. Referring to the rumour that Mr. Justice Nair will be appointed a Member of the Madras Executive Council, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th February says:—

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

The Indian Membership of the Madras Executive Council.

Mr. Nair is a very able man. But we are on principle opposed to the promotion of High Court Judges to Memberships of Executive Councils.

Mr. Justice Nair as a Member of the Madras Executive Council.

61. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th February expresses the same view.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

62. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th February is very angry with those journals of Bengal that are questioning the competence of the Maharaja of Darbhanga to discharge the duties of a Member of the Bihar Executive Council.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

Maharaja of Darbhanga in the Bihar Council.

What proof on this earth they have got, asks the paper, to suppose that the Maharaja who has the practical experience of managing such a big zamindari, surpassed only by a few Native States, is less capable of doing the administrative work of his province than the men whose valuable life is spent merely in proving, in the courts, wrong what is right and right what is wrong. Is it that Providence has exclusively bestowed all sorts of capacity to those people and those alone that can deliver grand orations in English or write offhand columns and columns together?

The journal is glad to see that the Government does not consider English scholarship to be a necessary qualification for occupying a high and responsible office; and if this policy is firmly followed, many jewels of the country that at present lie in the background will emerge into prominence.

It is a wise selection, and the Maharaja, an experienced nobleman of Bihar, knowing the needs and aspirations of the people, will be able, it is hoped, to do good to his province.

BANDHU,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

63. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 19th February thinks that the pay of last grade of Munsiffs should be Rs. 250, because they are better educated and besides older in years than Deputy Magistrates when confirmed first in service.

"Deputies and Munsiffs."

BANDHU,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

64. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 19th February, taking its cue from the *Tribune*, dwells on the many disadvantages under which Hindus labour in the Punjab. In spite of their education and wealth, they are hated by the authorities, for they are under-represented in the Local Council, and not represented at all on the Supreme Council. Further, the Land Alienation Act places Hindus at a disadvantage, and they are not eligible to occupy Canal Colony lands. In the public service, too, the Hindus are outnumbered by the Musalmans. These grievances are occasionally debated in the Local Legislative Council, but so far without avail.

65. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th February says that all the money which the Government has already spent and will yet spend on the Abor Expedition will be proved to have been spent to no purpose. The expedition has found the Abor land deserted, and only a few of the natives have been killed. The late Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson should not have been permitted by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to enter into the country of the Abors without their consent. It is the fault of the Government which has led to such waste of public money. Questions on the subject should be put in Legislative Councils and in Parliament.

The Abor Expedition.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

66. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th February draws the attention of the Government of India to the article contributed to the *Contemporary Review* by Major-General H. B. Jeffreys, in which he has advocated the claims of the Indians to be admitted into the ranks of officers in the Indian army.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

67. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th February rejoices that Government, in recently replying to a question in the Eastern Bengal Legislative Council, stated that imprisonment for failure to pay revenue should be discouraged. Let the six men in Chittagong, whose case was referred to in the Council, be released.

NAYAK,
Feb. 20th, 1912.

68. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th February pleads for an abolition of the enhanced petroleum duty imposed a year or two ago. Lest an enhancement of the price should discourage its use in favour of vegetable oil illuminants, the market has been flooded with kerosene oil of the most inferior kind sold at the old prices. The use of this inferior stuff is telling on the health of the people. Even the use of refined kerosene as an illuminant has its dangers. It brings on acidity. And the poor not only cannot use refined kerosene; they have not even the good chimneys and lamps which reduce smoke to a minimum. What then is to be done? Government might either abolish the kerosene tax, or forbid the import of the inferior kerosene now sold and thereby compel people to use better stuff. Something should be done promptly.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 15th, 1912.

69. Referring to the Elementary Education Bill, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th February says that without compulsion the masses of this country will never be educated. Secondary education, which is confined to the enlightened classes, may prosper even without much Government aid, but not so primary education. If the Government is in want of funds for spreading primary education, the people of the country will be ready to pay a tax for it. Again, too much money is often spent in maintaining a bloated inspecting staff, granting aids to schools in good financial condition and unnecessarily improving school-houses. What is really wanted is increase in the number of primary schools. In many places private persons will be ready to accommodate schools in their own houses.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

70. The illiteracy of the peasant on account of which he cannot keep an account of his payments to the zamindars and the debts he owes to the *mahajan* etc., as noticed by the *Pioneer*, affords the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th February an additional ground in favour of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BANDHU,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

71. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 17th February quotes the *Comrade* re differences which Mr. Cobb, Resident at Baroda, had had with Mr. Seddon, I.C.S., the local Dewan, ending in resignation of the latter. Mr. Cobb is said to bear no liking for the Baroda people. And why should Mr. Seddon have been guided by Mr. Cobb's advice? He is bound only by his own view of the welfare of the people he is called upon to rule. The *Comrade* also mentions how some time ago the Gaekwar intended to appoint an Indian Christian as a Professor in his College, but was personally written to by Lord Minto to desist. The matter ultimately was settled by the interference of Mr. Bosanquet, the then Resident. This incident shows what kind of treatment the Native Princes get from the authorities.

72. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February, after enumerating the causes as to why the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior with Princess Indira of Baroda has not taken place, is inclined to believe that it has been due to an auspicious day being unavailable for the purpose, and not the opposition of the Government of India to nuptial relation between the two important houses or a quarrel between the Maharaja and the Princess at Delhi.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

73. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th February asks the Government of India to come to the aid of the Government of Bombay, and provide funds for alleviating the scarcity in Panch Mahals now, while the situation has not yet become quite acute.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 18th, 1912.

74. The *Chinsura Vartavaka* [Chinsura] of the 18th February reports that owing to absence of rain in the months of *Asadh*, *Sraavan* and *Bhadra* 1818 (B.E.), scarcity of food has manifested itself in some mauzas (Moghalpur, Bhandrakati, etc) in the Haripal and Dhaniakhali thanas of Hooghly. Arrangements to meet the situation should be promptly made.

CHINSURA
VARTAVAKA,
Feb. 18th, 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

75. The references of loyalty of Indians in the speeches of His Majesty the King-Emperor in England, says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February, are worthy of being thoroughly impressed on the mind of the Indians.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

76. It is said Mr. Tilak refused to accept the proposal of giving up dealing in politics as a condition of his release. If true, says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th February, it is evidence of Mr. Tilak's spiritedness.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 19th, 1912.

77. In the course of a long article, the *Jashan* [Calcutta] of the 10th February says that a hard struggle for existence is at the root of all unrest and sedition in this country. People think that if they get the administration of the country in their own hands, they will enjoy all the posts in the public service and manage affairs in such a way as to cheapen food, improve arts and industries and so forth. In this state of things, the authorities ought to be fully sympathetic with the people in their troubles.

JASHAN,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

78. We regret, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th February, that some printing (*sic*) mistakes crept into our yesterday's article headed—

NAYAK
Feb. 14th, 1912.

"An explanation."

"Appointments for Bengalis."
"(See Report on Native Papers dated the 17th February, paragraph 42.) The word "Government" in it should everywhere be changed into "Civilian rulers." Our purpose is not to blame the Government. We blame only the principle according to which rulers like Lord Curzon and Sir Edward Baker used to appoint Bengalis to high posts. We shall say many things more on the subject in our future issues, and we request the authorities not to arrive at any conclusion before we have finished saying all that we have got to say.

79. Never, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th February, was India so well governed within historic memory as she is now by the English. This is no mere flattery, but perfect truth. The English rule of India has, however, two very bad points. Firstly, India is governed entirely by paid servants who cannot in the very nature of things be expected to work always from disinterested motives. Secondly, the English rulers of this country are not acquainted with the nature of its inhabitants. The English-educated Indian is quite a different person from the illiterate Indian. Civilians, however, do not care to rule the country on a compromise between these sections of the Indian community. Possessed

NAYAK,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

of unlimited power, they think themselves at liberty to do whatever they like. But, in spite of their generally being men of great ability, courage and intelligence, they sometimes take very ridiculous steps. Such a step was the Partition of Bengal, and so is also the project of establishing a University at Dacca. If it is the intention of the Government to destroy the influence of the Babus, a University at Dacca will fail to achieve this object. It will, on the contrary, produce the opposite result. And this is what has already happened, for the Viceroy has been obliged to receive a deputation of the Babus.

Again, in order to get efficient servants, one must learn to be an efficient master. And the Civilians have failed to be efficient masters in India. This is why we do not become efficient servants, and many of us often make good earnings by cheating our masters. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to do away with the possibility of offices being turned into family concerns. This should be borne in mind when organising offices under the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar.

The Babus are like fungi floating about in the view of all. But we, the masses of the country, lie deep down, and consequently do not receive proper recognition from our rulers.

NAYAK,
Feb. 20th, 1912.

80. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th February hears that a certain Bengali, in touch with the European community, has fraudulently taken from a rich Calcutta

citizen a sum of a lakh or a lakh and-a-half on the pretext that he would procure him the title of a Raja. The matter is funny and saddening at the same time. If true, Government should inquire into the matter and expose this cheat.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 16th, 1912.

81. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th February writes:—

"The *Sanjivani* on Lady Hardinge's visit to the Sobhabazar Rajbati."

Tastes and ideals of propriety differ in different countries. Among Europeans, for instance, ladies wear shoes, mix freely and travel with the opposite sex, dance and otherwise amuse themselves in public with their breasts exposed, and so on, without offence. All these however are most objectionable among Hindu ladies. On the other hand some of our customs, e.g. polygamy, the seclusion of women and the caste system are strongly objectionable from the western standpoint.

Among us dancing and singing by professional dancing women has long been in vogue. Ordinarily, these dancing women should not be encouraged because they seek more to captivate the audience by coquettish gestures, etc., than by the skill of their art. But at the same time it is unreasonable to condemn the employment of dancing women under any circumstances. Lately the Rani of Sobhabazar gave a reception to Lady Hardinge, in which certain professional dancing women were employed to perform before Her Excellency. This has roused the ire of the *Sanjivani*. It says that Lady Hardinge was under a misapprehension that the ladies of the Raj family were to perform instead of professional dancing women. It is a most impudent suggestion for the *Sanjivani* to make that highly respectable Hindu ladies were to act in semi-public. Our contemporary must be mad to have imagined such a possibility. It is defaming those ladies, according to Hindu ideas. And after all why should Lady Hardinge have thought that professional dancing women would not be employed? They are invariably employed on such occasions, e.g., at the party given to Sir A. Fraser by the late Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, at the party given to Sir E. Baker some time ago at the Sovabazar Rajbati etc. Can it then be that this displeasure of the *Sanjivani* is connected with the efforts of the Raja Benoy Krishna to secure votes for a candidate for the Legislative Council who is a rival of a Brahmo candidate for a similar honour?

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

82. In drawing attention to the state of affairs in the Hathwa State where the Maharani is unable to check the doings of the re-instated Dewan, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of

the 17th February now sees how justified Sir Edward Baker was to remove him from the State, although all the newspapers condemned his action then.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 17th, 1912.

83. Sometimes even the *Pioneer*, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th February, tells the truth. It is right when it says that the first thing which strikes one is the

India's poverty.

scanty living of an Indian who eats little, has a single piece of cloth, and lives in a hut; but, asks the paper, what is the cause of this? The reasons were given by Montgomery Martin in 1832-33, and Indians are ready to state then now if they be allowed to speak their mind, but no one likes to listen to them.

84. In an article on the untouchable classes, the *Mishik Mili* [Darbhanga] of the 17th February points out that if they are not accorded a more sympathetic treatment as the present age demands, these classes will recede from Hinduism, accepting Christianity or Muhammadanism. On the other hand, better treatment would keep them within the folds of Hinduism, and add some strength to the Hindus whose duty is to protect the kine.

About untouchable classes.

UTTARA KANDA.
Feb. 17th, 1912.

URIYA PAPERS.

85. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 10th February reports that public meetings were held at Dharakot and Patugram in the Ganjam district, and resolutions were passed in them for sending memorials to Government praying for the amalgamation of Ganjam with Orissa. The same paper also reports that the Land-holder's Association of Ganjam, met at Berhampur with the same object in view. This meeting was attended by the Rajas of Badakhemandi, Dharakote, Shergar, Chikiti and Surangi. The editor of the paper is also informed that two gentlemen have been deputed to Jaypur, in the Vizagapatam district of the Madras Presidency, to obtain the signature of the Raja of Jaypur and his people to a memorial praying for the amalgamation of this Uriya-speaking estate with Orissa.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 10th, 1912.

86. Commenting on the Viceregal pronouncement on the re-distribution of boundaries at the last annual dinner of the Mining and Geological Institute, the *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 31st January writes as follows:—

URIYA AND NAVASAMBAD,
Jan. 31st, 1912.

"We beg to point out that the pronouncement of His Imperial Majesty at the Durbar gave us high hopes, and we fondly imagined that all the Bengali-speaking people would be effectively brought under one and a higher administration. But if the existing boundaries are not changed, a very large number of Bengali-speaking people will be separated from their brethren of the Bengal Presidency and will be compelled to rub shoulders with the unsympathetic Biharis. Then again as regards the Oriyas, it was hoped that at last they would be united under one administration, and that the outlying Uriya tracts of Ganjam and other places would be added to the new province of Orissa. We are bound to say therefore that the Bengalis and Uriyas are disappointed at the decision of the Government of India not to disturb the existing arrangements as regards boundaries. One thing is clear, Bihar has gained all along the line. She has her heart's wish more than fulfilled. First of all, she is separated from Bengal, secondly she has got her capital at Bankipore, thirdly she has got a large number of Bengalis, Chota-Nagpuris, and Uriyas to domineer over. Need we be at the pains to point out to what influence she owes all these? It is rumoured also that she will get her own High Court at Bankipur. If that be the case she will add another and brighter laurel to her crown. We do not grudge her good fortune, but we are human after all, and it is but natural that we should feel a sinking of the heart at seeing ourselves left in the cold shade of neglect. We would beg therefore the Governor-General in Council to re-consider its decision, or if that be not all possible, to so manage affairs that the outlying parts of the new province of Bihar, such as Orissa and Chota Nagpur, may receive as much consideration from the provincial satrap as Bihar. The province of Orissa is decidedly more backward than Bihar, and it has no hope of a fair competition with Bihar, unless the fostering care of a paternal Government materially helps her in her development."

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 24th February 1912.

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REPORT (PART II)
ON
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FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 24th February 1912.

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REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

Week ending Saturday, 24th February 1918.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, samindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parahad, Kayastha, pleader, age 63.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyand Moklar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	600
12	"Muselman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhamma-dans.	800
13	"Reis and Bayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	600
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), a Muhammadan, age 39 years.	2,000

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED PUBLICATIONS IN THE HINDUSTAN DISTRICT

[List of names as in January 1911]

No.	Name of Publication	Place published	Editor	Language	Remarks
1	"Hindustan Times"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Times Press, Ltd.
2	"Hindustan News"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan News Press, Ltd.
3	"Hindustan Herald"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Herald Press, Ltd.
4	"Hindustan Standard"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Standard Press, Ltd.
5	"Hindustan Observer"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Observer Press, Ltd.
6	"Hindustan Review"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Review Press, Ltd.
7	"Hindustan Chronicle"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Chronicle Press, Ltd.
8	"Hindustan Journal"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Journal Press, Ltd.
9	"Hindustan Record"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Record Press, Ltd.
10	"Hindustan Mirror"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Mirror Press, Ltd.
11	"Hindustan Echo"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Echo Press, Ltd.
12	"Hindustan Voice"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Voice Press, Ltd.
13	"Hindustan Bell"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Bell Press, Ltd.
14	"Hindustan Star"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Star Press, Ltd.
15	"Hindustan Sun"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Sun Press, Ltd.
16	"Hindustan Moon"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Moon Press, Ltd.
17	"Hindustan Wind"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Wind Press, Ltd.
18	"Hindustan Rain"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Rain Press, Ltd.
19	"Hindustan Snow"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Snow Press, Ltd.
20	"Hindustan Fire"	Calcutta	Daily	English	Published by the Hindustan Fire Press, Ltd.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

375. The editor of the *Mussalman* says that the changes in China are dramatic and beyond the expectations of even the most sanguine optimist. Nowhere in the

MUSSELMAN,
10th Feb. 1912.

history of the world has the throne abdicated so peacefully. The Edict accepting a Republic is a most unique document. It says, "How could we oppose the desires of millions for the glory of one family? Therefore, the Dowager Empress and Emperor vest their sovereignty in the people, and order Yuan Shi Kai to confer with the Republicans on the methods of forming a great Republic," etc. This ought to serve as an object lesson to the autocratic monarchs and rulers of the present day.

376. Referring to the speech of Sir Edward Grey at a meeting of his students at the village of North Sunderland, the editor of the *Mussalman* says that Sir Edward

MUSSELMAN,
10th Feb. 1912.

Sir Edward Grey's policy. Grey's policy is not based on justice and righteousness but on considerations of questionable expediency. He should in his own opinion maintain friendly relations with all the European Powers at any cost, because he cannot afford to make any of them an enemy to England. If this be his principle, it is one unworthy of an Englishman, but what he has said amounts exactly to this. England has so long been regarded as the champion of justice and fair play, but the policy enunciated by Sir Edward Grey is absolutely inconsistent with that notion. Will not the great English people protest against such a foreign policy and try to maintain the honour of England unsullied?

The editor says that by entering into the Anglo-Russian Convention England has already taken upon herself the duty of maintaining the independence of Persia, and if Russia acts against the spirit of that agreement, it is the duty of England—a duty which England has imposed upon herself—to bring Russia to task. The apprehension of a large expenditure and of international complications should not stand in the way of England doing her duty manfully and courageously. England will be false to her word if she shirks this responsibility, and Sir Edward Grey will be answerable to God and man for his cowardly foreign policy.

377. Referring to the recent debate in the House of Commons when Mr. Asquith explained the Government policy in Persia, the *Comrade* writes:—"But will evacuation

COMRADE,
17th Feb. 1912.

Persian affairs. leave no trace behind? Will Persia be what she was before? For it there can now be no return to the *status quo*. With Persia still dependent and not in the actual possession of her sovereign rights, evacuation would mean simply the removal of an outward symbol of foreign domination, while the liberty and independence of the Persian Government has been inwardly fettered and maimed. The Mejliss was unceremoniously dismissed by the Regent at the bidding of the Russian Minister at Teheran. We do not know whether the constitution for which the people fought so long and at so great a sacrifice and which they had won from selfish despots bent on selling their country to the highest bidder in the international market, has also become a dead letter and ceased to be with the Mejliss. British Ministers, in addition to the *Times*, have more than once hinted at the creation of a 'stable' government for Persia. We have so far failed to understand what constitutes the element of stability in these structural processes. Perhaps the British and Russian representatives at Teheran may be called upon to assume new advisory rôles, and the Persian Government may be obliged to take their 'advice' in all matters of importance. If this is what is meant by stability, if the Persian Government is to be deprived of its sovereignty and made to depend for its existence on foreign advice, if the Persian constitution is to be destroyed and the Mejliss to be suppressed as an unlawful and seditious body, surely no Liberal statesman of England can congratulate himself on the Foreign policy of the Government and on Sir Edward Grey's handiwork."

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BENGAL,
15th Feb. 1912.

378. Referring to a case in which one Akshay Kumar Pal, a police spy and a witness in the Midnapore bomb conspiracy case, was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment, the editor of the *Bengalee* says this case clearly shows the sort of men that are sometimes employed as spies. It causes grave reflection not merely upon the individual who is thus punished, but also upon the whole system of espionage.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Feb. 1912.

379. The editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that at a time when sedition-phobia or the hunting after sedition germs was at its height all over the country, there was

Dacoities in East Bengal. an abnormal increase in dacoities in East Bengal, but the police failed to detect the offenders. Of course, common people found in it an unmistakable evidence of police incapacity. But the Eastern Bengal authorities looked at it from another point of view. They had nothing but praise for the police, for according to them, if the latter did not succeed in detecting crimes, it was not they but the people who were responsible for it. For, did they not fail to "co-operate" with the police for the detection of crimes? It never occurred to the intelligent officialdom that if it was possible for the people to give up their legitimate work and set to catching thieves or dacoits, then there was no necessity for maintaining the police. The cause, however, of this abnormal increase in the volume of crimes as also of the failure of the police to detect them was only too patent; but officialdom would keep their eyes closed against it. A high and candid police officer some time ago let the cat out of the bag in an official document and the *Pioneer* supported his view. It is, that the whole energies of the police were so much devoted to the detection of so-called political crimes that ordinary crimes were practically left to take care of themselves. What wonder then if crime increased?

TELEGRAPH,
17th Feb. 1912.

380. Referring to the agitation that is going on in the Panjab in connection with the increase in serious crime, the editor of the *Telegraph* says that dacoities have become

Dacoities in the Punjab. extremely common, and the speciality in them is that while the victims are all Hindus, the offenders are, as a rule, Muhammadans. He does not certainly make a race question of it; but the above fact brought into prominence by a paper like the *Tribune* deserves the careful attention of the authorities and the public. It is to be hoped that the Punjab Government will not remain quiet under a situation which does not surely bespeak either the efficiency of the provincial police or the adequate supervision of the Executive Government. At the time of the Durbar the editor was told again and again that the Punjab Police were a brilliant force; that may be so from a spectacular point of view, but, so far as real efficiency goes, the above state of things is by no means a compliment.

But Punjab is not the only province where dacoity has become far more common and frequent than would be justified under the benign sway of mighty England in perfectly settled regions and among a gentle and meek population not given to rowdiness. Bengal, for instance, &c., both provinces, is perhaps a worse sufferer. The figures of the metropolitan district alone would exceed those of the Panjab as given by the *Tribune*. Dacoities, burglaries, piracies, robberies are as plentiful here as blackberries; and yet curiously enough the editor hears of no effort on the part of the authorities to deal with them adequately. The cost of the police has no doubt doubled and trebled, but along with this increase in cost there has not been any commensurate increase in efficiency. If the selection and training of officers were better than they are, the results would certainly have been more satisfactory. There is also defect in the matter of supervision. Europeans may prove efficient officers in their own country, but here they can never prove equally successful, and this for very cogent reasons. They do not know the habits and instincts of the people, they cannot mix freely with the people, they cannot prove detectives, and because they cannot, they cannot direct others. But Indian officers—at least very few of them—scarcely evince any detective abilities, not that they are less intelligent, less

intellectual, and less sharp, but because their training is objective. What they are taught in the College is routine work and not how to analyse cases, follow up clues, learn different dialects, assume modern disguises and not those elaborate make-ups which at one time were the *sine qua non* of detectives. Knowledge of human nature, powers of analysis and assimilation, extensive information, are the best equipments of detectives, but the editor can challenge 99 per cent. of the officers to prove that they have these requisites.

381. Referring to the abduction case in which, one Mr. and Mrs. King and the Chief of Hoti Mardan in the North-West

INDIAN EMPIRE,
30th Feb. 1912.

The Bombay abduction case. Province stood charged with abducting two European girls, and their trial at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the editor of the *Indian Empire* says that from what transpired in Court, it is evident that there were no grounds for the arrest of the Chief of Hoti Mardan and for treating him like a felon and putting him in *laque*. An innocent man—a title-holder—a nobleman was made to undergo all the worry, expense, and indignity of police arrest and criminal trial. Is no one to be held responsible for this? The editor hopes the Bombay Government will not allow the matter to rest where it does. The parties who were in fault in this connection should in all fairness be taken severely to task.

382. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes as follows:—“The *Englishman* now

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th Feb. 1912.

The Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

announces that the Calcutta Special Branch is to be incorporated with the ordinary C. I. D. This question of the Special Branch has now exercised the public mind for two months or so, and all sorts of surmises and guesses were made. Some said that the whole establishment of the Special Branch was abolished with effect from January last. Others averred that only the ‘watchers’ or informers were to go, and that the work of the Branch was to go on as before. The public, in the midst of these rumours, could not come to any conclusion. From what we can glean from all this verbiage the fact perhaps is that the temporary establishment of paid informers or watchers would be given the go-by and that the offices of the Deputy Inspector-General of the Bengal Police and the Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta are also to be abolished. The work and investigating staff of the Special Branch would perhaps remain as heretofore, working under the officers in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department. This is the conclusion we come to, from what has appeared in the press. It would, however, be better if Government were to issue a *communiqué* on the subject, if not for anything else, at least to allay public doubts and misapprehensions.”

383. In a later issue the same editor says he is glad to learn that a non-official member has sent in a series of questions to the Government of India for precise information on the

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Feb. 1912.

Ibid. subject as well as regarding its history,—why, how, and when the Special Branch was organised; its exploits such as the number of houses searched by its officers since its inauguration; the amount of incriminating evidence secured by them against alleged political offenders; the amount of money placed at their disposal for secret service and how it has been checked; whether or not an army of detectives, spies, informers, etc., have been employed by the department and how much these have cost; the number of political cases ushered in by its men that have collapsed, etc, etc. The expected replies of the Government, if they are given in the same spirit in which the questions have been asked, will be very interesting reading.

(d)—Education.

384. The editor of the *Behar* hails with delight the proposed establishment, foreshadowed in the assurance of the Viceroy,

BEHAR,
16th Feb. 1912.

Wanted a separate University for Behar.

of a new University at Dacca. He fervently trusts that this will be followed by the establishment of a University in Bankipore. It will be admitted by every impartial observer that the Behar Colleges have been more or less starved under the

auspices of the Calcutta University. The creation of a University at Bankipore is therefore demanded in the interests of the public service as well as on the ground of promotion of educational progress.

The editor says that the Beharis must realize that a separate University for Behar will not come like a windfall that a separate administration has come. The late Babu Mahesh Narain and the Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha might have still been crying hoarse for a separate Lieutenant-Governership for Behar, and it would have been as long in coming as ever but for the Bengali agitation for a United Bengal. It is not unlikely that a separate University will come to Behar in the same way.

To make the Calcutta University less unwieldy and thus to destroy the *raison d'être* of the Government project of a separate University for East Bengal, the Bengalis will agitate for a separate University for Behar, perhaps more vehemently and persistently than they ever agitated against the partition, but the agitation will be foredoomed to failure, as to be successful it must have a basis and popular sympathy. The agitation against a separate University for East Bengal and, as an alternative, in favour of a University for Behar, would not appeal to the national sentiment of East Bengal, nor would it have the sympathy of the people of India. The only hope of a separate University for Behar lies in the leaders of Behar finding sufficient money for it and profiting by the Bengali agitation.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th Feb. 1912.

385. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes as follows:—"There is a ring of earnest sincerity in the Viceroy's reply to the deputation which waited on him yesterday in connection with the establishment of a separate

His Excellency the Viceroy's
reply to the deputation.

University at Dacca which will move every Indian heart. His Excellency's ardent and genuine sympathy with our students will be specially appreciated. Indeed, his first great act just after his arrival in Calcutta, was to pay a visit to the messes in which our students live, with the result that he acquired first-hand knowledge of their real condition. Since then, the Viceroy has taken every opportunity to show his interest in the well-being of our hopefuls. The way in which he spoke about them in his yesterday's address will make a still deeper impression on the Indian community regarding his genuine love for them. All the same, we beg to submit that His Excellency has not been able to make out a case for a separate University at Dacca. A number of objections had been raised in the representation which the deputationists submitted to His Excellency. We wish His Excellency could see his way to answer them all in a satisfactory manner. Take, for instance, the contention that a University is not needed in Eastern Bengal, as the vast majority of its people are agriculturists who need primary and not higher education. His Excellency had no reply to it. Then, again, it is not clear why a University and a highly paid special educational officer are necessary for improving the surroundings of student life. All that is required for this purpose is a grant of substantial funds. The deputationists, we find, omitted to mention one important fact in this connection. In a rich country like England, Universities may be a necessity; but in poor India they are rather a costly luxury. If we remember aright, the Calcutta University costs something like five lakhs per annum. The proposed Dacca University will also cost a large sum of money, specially as it is intended to be a teaching and residential one. Where is this money to come from? Surely it is not fair that this cost, or a big portion of it, should be fastened on the Hindus when they do not want the institution, nay, when they are seriously opposed to it. If the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal want to enjoy the luxury of a University, they are most welcome to have it, but then they alone must pay for such a luxury. We also wonder where is the requisite number of competent men in Eastern Bengal to be had to constitute the Senate and the Syndicate. Almost all the best Eastern Bengal men, with a few exceptions, are residents of Calcutta, and not of Dacca. If the dumb millions, who drink not water but what is veritable poison, and who die like fleas from the effects of malaria, cholera and other fell diseases, had a voice in the matter, they would have cried in one voice; 'Sanitation first and high education afterwards.'"

386. The editor of the *Hindu Patriot* says that the agitation against the proposed University at Dacca is gaining in volume and intensity every day. Almost every town in Eastern Bengal has held its meeting to express its disapproval of the scheme. In view of the opinion of the people for whose benefit the University is intended to be started, the editor begs to suggest that His Excellency should reconsider the proposal. It may go a great way to rekindle the dying embers of the partition agitation. He appeals to Lord Hardinge, who has already earned the gratitude of the people by undoing a grave wrong, to put off the execution of the University project till the growing educational requirements of the nation make it indispensably necessary.

HINDU PATRIOT,
16th Feb. 1912.

387. Referring to the proposal to establish a University at Dacca, and the unqualified support given by the Bombay Moslem League, the editor of the *Mussalman* wishes to know if it has become a habit with the majority of the leading members of his community and of the Muhammadan public bodies to support any measure that emanates from Government? He does not want to attribute any motive to the leading men, and public bodies, but they do things which go to show that consciously or unconsciously they allow themselves to be swayed by officials in high position. In the editor's opinion, if the proposed University be a mere examining body, there is no necessity for it, and if it be a teaching and residential one, and if its establishment does not stand in the way of Government giving special facilities to the education of the Muhammadans of the Bengal Presidency, it will then be quite welcome. But till the editor knows more about it he is neither in a position to give it his unqualified support nor to protest against its establishment.

MUSSELMAN,
16th Feb. 1912.

388. Referring to the proposed University at Dacca, the editor of the *Star of Utkal* says that the above seems to him to be the first step towards the realization of the higher ideals of University education alluded to by the King-Emperor during his recent visit. The editor will welcome a University for Orissa and another for Behar.

STAR OF UTKAL,
17th Feb. 1912.

389. Referring to the address presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the deputation headed by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the editor of the *Indian Mirror* thinks the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy, which was couched in sympathetic terms, would clear a good deal of misapprehension in the public mind. The editor reserves his full comments on the deputation for his next issue, but from a hurried glance over the address and the reply, he thinks he is justified in saying that the air has been considerably cleared.

INDIAN MIRROR,
17th Feb. 1912.

390. In commenting on the announcement of Government regarding the establishment of a University at Dacca, the *Comrade* writes as follows:—"Although the creation of a teaching University at the very doors of the Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal is bound to lessen the value of another teaching University at Aligarh, that is no reason why those who advocate the latter should come in the way of the former. For our part, we wish every University in India was a teaching University, and if the creation of fresh Universities means more education or better education, we shall continue to accord them a warm and a cordial welcome. In the next place, we have already admitted our readiness to admit that the people of Eastern Bengal would receive greater consideration for their special requirements than they have been doing at Calcutta. If Job Charnock could know how this swampy hamlet has acted as the breeding ground of a class of people that are always bent on reducing the vitality of others to the lowest ebb, we have no doubt he would, to some slight extent at least, regret his creation. We are far from ignoring the many aspects of Calcutta that endear it to people and that have made it one of the greatest cities of the British Empire. But it has acted as a Upas tree for all undergrowth, and the figures which His Excellency the Viceroy quoted in his reply to the Anti-Partitionist *Redivivi* are convincing proof that education would prosper in Eastern Bengal much more if that region was not left to the tender mercies of Calcutta."

COMRADE,
17th Feb. 1912.

BENGALER,
18th Feb. 1912.

INDIAN MIRROR,
21st Feb. 1912.

391. Referring to the proposed University for Dacca and the appointment of a special officer, the editor of the *Bengaler* says that this will create a sense of deep disappointment in the public mind of Bengal. He asks to be permitted to express the hope that the consideration of the entire question, and not merely the details, be left to the decision of Lord Carmichael. The people want peace, and they appeal to His Excellency to give them peace.

392. Referring to the address which the deputation presented to the Viceroy regarding the proposed University at Dacca, the editor of the *Indian Mirror* says the announcement that the projected University is to be the first teaching and residential University of its kind in India, invests the subject with a new aspect. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest boons which the Government can give India. The editor does not, however, quite understand why the experiment should be tried first at Dacca. He fully agrees with his contemporary of the *Statesman* "that only in Calcutta is a teaching University at present practicable." The reply of Lord Hardinge as to the political grounds, is as clear and frank as can possibly be, and the editor hopes it will remove all misapprehension hitherto existing in the public mind. . . . After such a declaration, the people of Bengal will be deemed to be unwisely advised if they question the benevolent motives of the Government. To Lord Hardinge belongs the supreme credit of unsettling the "settled fact" of the partition of Bengal. He has done for the conciliation of Bengal that which the people themselves could have hardly regarded as possible.

BENGALER,
21st Feb. 1912.

393. Referring to the proposal to establish a University at Dacca, the editor of the *Bengaler* would welcome a teaching University in the truest sense of that expression, loyally carrying out the objects of such a University uninfluenced by extraneous considerations. But what the public apprehend—and it is best to be frank and outspoken—is that such considerations will not be wholly absent from the new institution at Dacca. The official atmosphere of Dacca is surcharged with the baneful spirit which is begotten of the policy of the partition—a spirit fatal to the best interests of education. It was this spirit which manifested itself in the determined and successful opposition offered by two high officers of Government to the mention of the Royal boon of the modification of the partition in the address of the Dacca District Board to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The editor says that because there are a number of buildings at Dacca which otherwise would be vacant, is that a reason why a University should be created to be located in them? Buildings will not make a University, nor even money, according to the present Principal of the Dacca College. What is wanted is the generation of a new atmosphere—what is wanted is a society of learned men devoted to the cause of knowledge. Do these conditions exist at Dacca? If not, a beginning would mean a lamentable waste of energy and resources. Nor is the question of funds to be overlooked. There are two teaching Universities about to be started in India, the Hindu and Moslem Universities. For the Hindu University the Government insists upon a minimum of a crore and-a-half, and for the Moslem University a crore, as there will be no technical side to it. For the Dacca University, an institution of Government, there must at least be two crores to start with. Is the Government prepared to find this money? And if it is, the editor does not ask with humility, but with the utmost emphasis, whether there are not more pressing educational needs to which they should be devoted? The people's money should be spent even in countries where there are no representative institutions with some show of deference to the people's wishes; and all the more so as they are promised the beginnings of autonomous government. If a plebiscite were taken there would go forth from the hearts of the people of Bengal the solemn prayer that the money should be spent upon primary education, upon technical instruction, and upon strengthening and expanding those educational institutions which already exist, and which are suffering from want of funds.

(c) —Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

TELEGRAPH.
17th Feb. 1912.

394. Referring to the insanitary condition of Tarkessur, the editor of the *Telegraph* says that this is a serious matter, because the insanitation of this place does not affect merely the permanent inhabitants of the place but also a very large floating population. The insanitary condition of Tarkessur must tell on the pilgrims who flock to it from the four directions, with the result that they carry home the contagion and spread dire epidemics. There is no reason why the Mohants should not establish water-works and a perfect system of drainage, and inaugurate such other reforms as would naturally improve the sanitation of the place. It is the incumbent duty of the district authorities and the Local Government to make him undertake such works for the good of humanity. The lives of millions of His Majesty's subjects are at stake, and thus the authorities can have no excuse for winking at his negligence.

395. In commenting on the Resolution of the Government on the working of the District and Local Boards in Eastern Bengal and Assam during 1910-11, the editor of the *Indian Empire* says that those who have any knowledge of the country and of these so-called self-governing institutions need hardly be told that the blame should rest more with the constitution of the Boards than with the representatives of the people. They are bossed by the District or Subdivisional Officers, while among their members the official element certainly predominates. The result is, the representatives of the people have scarcely any voice in their management, and on the other hand receive at times such treatment from the official Chairman that few persons with any self-respect will care to serve on the Boards. What is, however, more remarkable is that in the Resolution he finds an admission to the effect that in four District Boards at least, the official members were very irregular. How can the working of the bodies be satisfactory, if after doing everything to keep off non-officials, they themselves fail to take adequate interest in them?

INDIAN EMPIRE.
20th Feb. 1912.

(h) —General.

396. Referring to the transfer of the capital of India to Delhi, the editor of the *Bengalee* says that the success of the scheme will depend entirely upon the extent to which it is associated with the advance of self-government in Bengal and in other parts of India. Calcutta has long enjoyed special pre-eminence as the capital of the Indian Empire. From that position, in the words of Lord Minto, she is about to be dethroned. But the people of Bengal will not grudge the sacrifice, if it is to pave the way for autonomous government in the newly created Presidency. "If the idea of Home Rule is progressively realised," as the *Empire* says, "and the great divisions are placed in a position to develop under freer conditions than was possible hitherto, the result will and must be beneficial. But if, on the contrary, they are liable to be overruled by a coterie of bureaucrats, the effect will be exactly the reverse." It is the prospect of autonomous government in the near future that has reconciled the people of Bengal to the dethronement of Calcutta from her imperial position, and has definitely barred the way to any agitation against the transfer of the capital.

BENGAL.
15th Feb. 1912.

397. The editor of the *Mussalman*, in commenting on the views of His Highness the Aga Khan regarding the recent administrative changes and particularly on the annulment of the partition, says that if the partition was bad, why did not His Highness join the anti-partition agitation, or why did he not advise his co-religionists not to support it? The inference the public are likely to draw from his present attitude is this, that the opinion of the Government of India is generally that of His Highness the Aga Khan, and when the opinion of the Government of India changes with the change of its head, the opinion of His Highness too in regard to administrative measures changes simultaneously.

MUSSALMAN.
16th Feb. 1912.

MUSLIMAN,
14th Feb. 1912.

398. In commenting on the methods adopted by Lord Hardinge in making dramatic announcements in regard to administrative measures of vital importance, without consulting the public, the editor of the *Muslim* says that such a ruler is not at all suitable for India of the present day. The people of this country are no longer to be dictated to as to what their needs and requirements are. They are adolescent. Benevolent despotism will no longer do in India; that will lead to additional discontent of the people. What Lord Hardinge has been doing in India is more becoming a minister of the Czar than a representative of the most constitutional monarch on the face of the earth. Lord Hardinge would do well to bear in mind that, in spite of the repressive measures adopted during his administration, Lord Minto was a popular Viceroy for his amiable manners, kindly disposition, and general responsiveness to public opinion, though he could not always act up to it.

BEHAR,
16th Feb. 1912.

399. Referring to the necessity of maintaining the equilibrium between the different sections in Behar, the editor of the *Behar* urges it is of supreme importance that no encouragement should be given to those birds of ill-omen, who in season and out of season whisper that Hindus in this province have been playing second fiddle to the Muhammadans, and who in support of their theory cite the exclusion of the Behari Hindus from the higher public offices in the country. It is not to the interest of the country that the Government policy, beneficial and progressive as it is, should at all lend itself to such a sinister construction. For potent is the voice of calumny, specially when it can cite facts in proof of its statements. Happily, in Behar both the Hindus and Muhammadans are equally backward or advanced, as the case may be, in matters of education, and as far as influence is concerned, the Behar Mahamadans have no cause for grievance. So the duty before the Government is very clear and does not present any difficulty. If the Government will simply dole out its patronage with strict impartiality, no one will have any cause to grumble or murmur. The general impression is that, apart from the utter absence of Behari Hindus from high posts and even in the ranks of the Provincial Executive Service, they are not as adequately represented as their Mahammadan brethren.

INDIAN MIRROR,
18th Feb. 1912.

400. The editor of the *Indian Mirror* says that the recent high appointments that have been made to the rulerships of the different provinces have all been excellent selections, and Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge have earned the people's deepest gratitude by the solicitude they have shown for finding out the most eligible men. It is significant that at nearly one and the same time many of the highest offices in the land fell vacant, and they have been filled with a discrimination and judgment that cannot but excite hearty respect and admiration. It hardly fell to the lot of any other Governor-General to fill so many high and responsible appointments within such a short time, and Lord Hardinge has justified his statesmanship by filling them in a way that has so highly commended itself to the public. Both to Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge the sincerest thanks are due for their wise and sympathetic selections.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
20th Feb. 1912.

401. In commenting on the speech of Mr. Churchill at Belfast, the *Indian Empire* writes as follows:—"But are not all the arguments advanced by Mr. Churchill in favour of Ireland applicable more indisputably to Indian conditions? Is not India fit for self-government after a 150-year training by the British people themselves? The Indians have shown themselves well able in every domain of life; wherever a field was open to them, they have won their way to positions of trust, influence, and authority. They are loyal to the core and have all along refused to give way to feelings of resentment against British authority and nowhere in the Empire have worked counter to the interest of England, although so unjustly treated in the colonies. And when the Irish people have been so adversely inclined towards England in the colonies, the Indians have spared no pains to serve the British Army even in the Boer War in whatever sphere of action they were employed. It is stated, and this seems to be the prevailing belief in some quarters in England, that the Government of India is a brilliant success and the Government of Ireland a miserable failure. But

we Indians who are on the spot know it to our cost the belief is a sad mistake. The Government of India is as much a failure, if not greater, as that of Ireland, the only difference being that the sorrows of Ireland have been proclaimed from the house-tops, while India has suffered in silence."

402. A correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* (under date London, 2nd February 1912), in commenting on the lecture of

Indian Home Rule.

Mr. H. G. Keene, C.I.E., on Home Rule for India,

says:—"The man who advocates immediate and complete Home Rule for India is a fool. A good deal of Mr. Keene's paper was written upon the assumption that there are such people in India. There are no doubt a considerable number who not long ago took that line as a policy of despair, but there are very few of them left to-day, and such as there are, have no influence or following."

"The outlook was gloomy enough in those days, from whatever point of view one regarded the situation. The remarkable improvement which has recently set in is due to real kingship and true statesmanship. The rulers of India have come to see that India must be governed, even now, with some reference to Indian ideas, and in pursuance of this principle they have at last definitely set themselves to recognise and prepare for that condition of domestic autonomy which must be the outcome of the present régime."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

403. The editor of the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that serious news comes from Bankipore, the new capital of the new province of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

Plague in Bankipore.

Plague is raging in the town and, according to the local paper, panic prevails among the inhabitants. Hundreds are daily leaving the town, the number of dead rats found daily is increasing, and if things continue as at present, the new Lieutenant-Governor will have to open the new régime in Behar with a strenuous campaign against plague.

404. The editor of the *Amrita Basar Patrika* invites the attention of the Government and the public to the appalling misery which water-scarcity or water-famine entails on the

Water-famine.

people of Bengal. If one could travel in the interior of this province in March, April and June, he would witness a spectacle of distress, the like of which perhaps prevails nowhere in the civilised world. Just conceive that in those hot days when people are apt to be stricken down by apoplexy, even in the shade, millions of villagers in different parts of Bengal are suffering daily from a burning thirst for dearth of drinking water. "Water, water" is then the universal cry.

It often happens that thousands of men, women and children, not to speak of cattle, have to use a single tank or pond in an area of one mile or more. They have to use it for bathing, washing, drinking, and culinary purposes. The water of such a tank is veritable poison. Yet they must drink it to quench their intolerable thirst. Cholera appears as a matter of course, and thin groups of villages in a week or two. Malarial fever and other diseases follow and thousands of people are decimated in the course of a few months.

To save Bengal from cholera, malaria and other fell diseases, the people must be supplied with good drinking water. In this opinion, the ruled and the rulers, the layman and the scientist, have always agreed.

405. Referring to the discussion in the London Chamber of Commerce on a paper entitled "Some recent Economic Developments of India," which was read by Sir Theodore Morrison, Vice-President of the India

The industrial transformation of India.

Council, the editor of the *Indian Mirror* agrees with Sir Theodore Morrison that England is the fittest place for the education of Indian youth. The question should be approached from both industrial and political standpoints. The more the educated mind of India is brought into contact with England the better. When Indian youths assimilate British characteristics they will become assets of the Empire. He thinks, therefore, that the immediate problem is to promote, by every means possible, the best of relations and

INDIAN MIRROR,
20th Feb. 1912.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
15th Feb. 1912.

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feelings between English and Indian industrialists. Sir Theodore Morrison has read the signs of the times rightly. There is an industrial awakening in India. The process of the industrial upbuilding cannot be as rapid as the intellectual upbuilding has been. Indians, however, have started with the great advantage of British example. They have much to learn from British industrialists. The industrial metamorphosis of India, such as it is, must be held to be due to the enterprise and skill of British capitalists and industrialists. All thoughtful men must understand and recognize that in the union of British and Indian energies lies the industrial salvation of India. The economic evolution which will result from this harmonious commingling, will contribute to the immeasurable prosperity of India and England alike.

BENGALUR,
13th Feb. 1912.

406. The editor of the *Bengalee* says that India has learnt, in the last few days, that the statue of Lord Curzon is "now lying ready in London for shipment to India."

Monuments.

The news has been received without excitement. The statue still lies in the London godown. The site for its erection in India has not been selected. It is also published that the base of the statue of Sir Andrew Fraser in Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, is ready, and the statue of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor will be placed in position in due course. This news also has caused no perturbation. A statue more or less is a comparatively small matter, and year after year, generation after generation, the erection of these ugly and meaningless monuments has gone on without protest. It is hardly gracious, indeed, to protest against them, but it may be worth while to question the spirit which prompts their erection.

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The 24th February 1912.